

## AS TO THE ARMY.

THE HOUSE ON THE ARMY BILL.  
De Golyer-Garfield Fairly Faits with Elegance  
Over the Vanishing Roads—Mr. Stephen  
Makes a Twenty-Minute Speech—  
The Debate of the Session.

## THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The question raised by Mr. Bigelow yesterday to the effect that there were no rules governing the action of this house, none having yet been formally adopted, was brought up by the speaker immediately after the reading of the journal. The speaker said he was not present yesterday at the time the point was made in committee of the whole, and he stated that under rule 147 the rules of the preceding house were declared to be the rules of every succeeding house until otherwise ordered. He quoted the ruling of speaker Gray on that subject, and said he was not aware of any other ruling at variance with it. The reason and object were to furnish the house with a set of rules instead of committing to the wide set of general parliamentary law. The subject was discussed at considerable length.

The house adjourned till Tuesday, when the debate will be resumed, Bedford, or Colcord, having the floor.

## WHAT KELLOGG THINKS.

**The Great Tropus has no Confidence in the "Present Majority."**

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.  
WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senator Kellogg told a Star reporter to-day that he was not bothering himself about the contest for his seat which Judge Spofford proposes to make a case of. He said it had already been disposed of on its merits and I have been given my seat in the senate after both my side and Spofford's side were heard and considered. Under these circumstances I unless we would be to do something that has never been heard of in the United States senate. There is not the slightest precedent upon which such an action could be based. It is rather difficult to say what can be found either in our history or in English history. There is no telling though what the majority may do.

Kellogg—"Oh, yes. His petition is already before the committee, and he has been referred to the committee on privilege and ethics, which has appointed. I understand that he makes some severe charges of fraud, etc., against me. If this is his line of action he will be beaten. He will learn, and finally Martin confessed fully. Berry charged him with the crime, and defied the officers. A large posse of men was summoned, but Buford held the works and threatened instant death to any man attempting to enter his house. Things went on thus for quite a while, but it was the sheriff and not Buford who finally capitulated. An appeal was taken from the lower court to the court of appeals. So soon as this was done Colonel Buford took up his residence in Frankfort, where he has remained all the time since. A few weeks ago Judge Elliott rendered a decision in the case adverse to Buford, and it is assumed, without reason, from this decision grew the murderous feeling which prompted Buford to fire the fatal shot which killed the sheriff.

The hanging in this country was that of Bill Kelley, colored, for rape on the night of April 1874, on almost the identical spot where Martin was executed yesterday.

**Special Dispatch to the Constitution.**

NASHVILLE, March 29.—The hanging of Knox Martin, in this city, attracted an immense assemblage. The circumstances of the murder for which he was condemned were as follows: On the morning of January 14 last, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. John Wittenmeier, humble Germans living in Bell's Bend, ten miles from Nashville, were found lying on the bed at their home, having been brutally murdered. In the same bed were two children, one of whom had crawled upon its mother's breast. The scene was described by witnesses as extremely horrible. Blood was scattered all around, and from certain circumstances it was supposed that Mrs. Wittenmeier had also been outraged. Suspicion at once rested on two negroes, George Berry and Knox Martin, who had worked for and quarreled with Wittenmeier. The former, to relieve him, sold, hunted up Martin, finding him at the house of his brother in this city. Berry charged him with the crime, and finally Martin confessed fully. Berry informed the police, a descent was made on his house and Martin captured. The prisoner on his way to the gallows was quite cool, and smoked a cigar most of the time. On the gallows he made a full confession.

As Martin dropped a number of eager hands around him, he said, "I am innocent."

The world was now in a fever of excitement, and the public opinion of the country was divided.

After argument by Mr. Reed, of Maine, against the section and in support of the point of order, the chairman made the decision, overruling the point of order and holding the section was germane and should retrench the expenditures. An appeal was taken and the decision was sustained by a vote of 125 to 107. A general discussion was then opened by Mr. Garfield, the agreement being that no vote would be taken to day.

Mr. Garfield made a very strong speech against the policy of the democratic party in Congress, declaring it to be utterly revolutionary and tending to the subversion of the government. He showed how, by the assistance of the majority in each house, the legislative power of the government could be broken up, and declared that this was the first time in American history and the first time proposed or insisted upon that the voluntary powers should be used for the destruction of the government, and yet that was not the programme announced.

After the vote of the committee of the whole, it was agreed that the bill was the simplest and most ineffective, and still when it was decided as a motion of amendment, it was voted to lay it on the table.

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# THE DAILY CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1879.

## The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 30, 1879.

The house yesterday adjourned over Tuesday.

The democratic majority in the house is thoughtful enough to give the over-worked republicans time to take refreshments.

The proposition to reduce the army was defeated in the house by an emphatic vote—52 to 109. This astonished the republicans, who were greatly disappointed. Every confederate soldier in the house but two voted no.

ENGLISH economists are impressed with the conviction that the new loan for service in India will not meet the exigencies of the occasion, and they predict that unless some remedy is found, Indian finances will speedily become hopelessly confused.

DE GOLYER GARFIELD created considerable sensation in the house yesterday by stating that the law providing for the employment of troops at the polls was proposed by a democrat and voted for by democrats, among them Mr. Speaker Randall. DeGolyer's speech is said to have created great excitement.

THE TIME OF THE HOUSE YESTERDAY WAS TAKEN UP IN THE DISCUSSION OF THE AMENDMENT TO THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL RELATING TO THE LAW PROVIDING FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS AT THE POLLS, AND THE FEATURE OF THE DEBATE WAS THE SPEECH OF MR. STEPHENS. THE VETERAN GEORGIA STATESMAN SPOKE FOR MORE THAN TWENTY MINUTES IN A CLEAR, STRONG VOICE, AND HIS REMARKS ATTRACTED GREAT ATTENTION.

DE GOYLER GARFIELD IS A DEMAGOGUE TO THE LAST. IN 1865, THE DEMOCRATS, IN ORDER TO MODIFY THE ELDERS' LEGISLATION OF 1861, POPOSED THE LAW AS IT NOW STANDS WITH RESPECT TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF TROOPS AT THE POLLS. IT WAS A COMPROMISE IN THE DIRECTION OF REPEALING AN OBNOXIOUS BILL, THE DEADLOCK THAT WOULD ENSE IN CASE OF A VETO, AND OTHER PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES. ALL SUCH SPECULATIONS ARE VERY SPECULATIVE. WE SIMPLY KNOW THAT WHEN THE TWO BILLS GO TO THE PRESIDENT THEY WILL CARRY NEARLY A FULL REPEAL OF THE OBNOXIOUS WAR MEASURES, AND WE FURTHER KNOW THAT SUCH A REPEAL IS DESIRED BY THE PEOPLE, AND WE CAN AFFORD TO CALMLY AWAIT THE RESULT OF THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

LICAN PAPERS SAY THAT THE ELECTION LAWS MUST STAND BECAUSE ALONE CAN FAIR ELECTIONS BE SECURED; THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS SAY THAT THERE MUST BE NO BOMBBLING OVER A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION. THIS SEEMS TO BE THE SENTIMENT OF THE TWO PARTIES; AND YET THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ARE STEADILY PUSHING THROUGH THE TWO FAILING APPROPRIATION BILLS WITH THE AMENDMENTS AGREED UPON IN CAUCUS. AND THEY ARE GOING THROUGH THE TWO HOUSES WITHOUT ANY ESSENTIAL CHANGE FROM THE CAUCUS PROGRAMME. THERE IS NOTHING SURE THAT THAT EVERY DEMOCRAT IN CONGRESS WILL SUSTAIN THE CAUCUS POSITION, AND IT IS QUITE SURE THAT THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS WILL FIGHT THE APPROPRIATION BILLS TO THE BITTER END. ALL PRACTICAL PROBLEMS ARE SETTLED BY THE MINISTER IN DISPUTE OUT OF THE QUESTION. THE APPROPRIATION BILLS ARE THEREFORE TO GO TO THE PRESIDENT WITH PROVISIONS DOING AWAY WITH THE IRON-CLAD CALL FOR JURORS, THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS AT THE POLLS, THE APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY MARSHALS FOR SERVICE AT ELECTIONS, THE CHIEF SUPERVISORS AND ALL THE POWERS OF ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS, EXCEPT THOSE PERTAINING TO AN OFFICIAL WITNESSING OF REGISTRATIONS, ELECTIONS, AND THE SUBSEQUENT COUNTS. THE ONLY PRACTICAL QUESTION, THEREFORE, IS WHAT WILL THE PRESIDENT DO WITH THE BILLS? IT IS GENERALLY THOUGHT THAT HE WILL EITHER SIGN THE ARMY BILL, WHICH WILL GO TO HIM FIRST, OR ELSE PERMIT IT TO BECOME A LAW BY ALLOWING THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT OF TEN DAYS TO EXPIRE WITHOUT RETURNING IT. THE PAPERS ARE FILLED WITH SPECULATIONS AS TO HIS ACTION ON THE LEGISLATIVE BILL, THE DEADLOCK THAT WOULD ENSE IN CASE OF A VETO, AND OTHER PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES. ALL SUCH SPECULATIONS ARE VERY SPECULATIVE. WE SIMPLY KNOW THAT WHEN THE TWO BILLS GO TO THE PRESIDENT THEY WILL CARRY NEARLY A FULL REPEAL OF THE OBNOXIOUS WAR MEASURES, AND WE FURTHER KNOW THAT SUCH A REPEAL IS DESIRED BY THE PEOPLE, AND WE CAN AFFORD TO CALMLY AWAIT THE RESULT OF THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE PEOPLE AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

### Chili and Bolivia.

THE CUSTOMARY WARS OF SOUTH AMERICA ARE OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCE, THEIR INSIGNIFICANCE CORRESPONDING TO THEIR NUMBER; BUT THE TROUBLE BETWEEN CHILI AND BOLIVIA THREATENS TO LEAD TO SOMETHING MORE WIDE-Spread AND SERIOUS. IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND THE SITUATION, IT IS NECESSARY TO EXPLAIN HOW THE PRESENT DIFFERENCE AROSE. CHILI AND PERU ARE SEA-COAST BUT NOT ADJOINING STATES. THEY DO NOT ADJOIN BECAUSE BOLIVIA, AN INTERIOR STATE, HOLDS THE SHIRT-STRAP OF COAST THAT SEPARATES THEM. THIS SHIRT-STRAP OF COAST INCLUDES NOT ONLY THE PORTS OF ANTAFAGASTA, MEJILLONES, COBIJA AND TOCOPILLA, BUT LARGE AND VALUABLE GUANO AND NITRATE DEPOSITS. THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN CHILI AND BOLIVIA ON THAT SIDE OF LAND HAS LONG BEEN THE SUBJECT OF DISPUTES AND OF SETTLEMENTS, WHICH SETTLED NOTHING. A TREATY MADE IN 1863 GAVE CHILI TO THE TWENTY-FIFTH AND BOLIVIA TO THE TWENTY-THIRD PARALLEL, WITH AN AGREEMENT FOR THE JOINT CONTROL OF THE TWO DEGREES BETWEEN A SHARING OF THE NITRATE AND GUANO SALES. THIS DID NOT PROVE A SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT, AND, IN 1874, A NEW TREATY, MADE ON THE PART OF BOLIVIA BY A GOVERNMENT THAT WAS SOON AFTER OVERTHROWN, WAS SIGNED, FIXING THE BOUNDARY AT 24 DEGREES. BUT AS CHILI HAD ALREADY GRANTED A CHARTER TO A LITIGATE COMPANY, IN WHICH FOUR MILLIONS OF CHILIENIAN CAPITAL HAD BEEN INVESTED, IT WAS AGREED THAT NO EXPENSE SHOULD BE LAID ON NITRATE FROM ANTAFAGASTA FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA REFUSED TO RECOGNIZE THIS TREATY, AND, PROPOSED TO COLLECT AN EXPORT DUTY ON SHIPMENTS FROM THE ANTAFAGASTA PORTS. CHILI DEMONSTRATED, AND THE TAX ON NITRATE WAS SUSPENDED, BUT THE BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT AT THE SAME TIME DECLARED THE TREATY AT AN END, RESCINDING THE CONTRACTS WITH THE NITRATE COMPANIES AND PROCLAIMED THE TAX ON NITRATE. THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC LIES BACK OF NARROW CHILI, AND A BATTLE BETWEEN THE TWO HAS LONG EXISTED OVER THE POSSESSION OF PATAGONIA, AND, ESPECIALLY, THE CONTROL OF THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN. PERU IS THOUGHT TO BE AT THE BOTTOM OF BOLIVIA'S BOLD ACTION, AND IT IS KNOWN THAT SHE IS CONCENTRATING TROOPS NEAR THE DISPUTED TERRITORY, WHICH, EVEN IN ITS MILDEST PHASE, IS AN UNPRECEDENTED BLOODY AFFAIR.

THE MICHIGAN MAN HAS MADE HIS WAY AFTER THE HON. ZACHARY CHANDLER, AND THE UNINSTRUCTED INFANT CRIES FOR GIN IN HIS SLEEP.

IT IS MAKING HIS NEW ALLOY—THE HARDEST METAL YET DISCOVERED—MR. EDISON PROPOSES IT IS TO USE THE FIRST NAME TO WIPE OUT HER HUMILIATIONS OF THE PAST, AND TO SECURE A REVENGE FROM HER NITRATE BY DOING AWAY WITH THE FREE NITRATE AT ANTAFAGASTA. THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC HAS THE BOLD AND A CONSIDERABLE LAND FORCE TO THE BOLIVIAN COAST, AND WITH ITS DILIGENCE SEIZED ALL THE DISPUTED TERRITORY, WHICH SHE NOW HOLDS, AND WHICH SHE WILL CONTINUE TO HOLD IF SHE HAS ONLY BOLIVIA TO DEAL WITH. BUT THERE IS WHERE HER DANGER COMES IN. PERU HAS AN IRON-CLAD STOCK OF HUMILIATIONS AND HEAVY NITRATE DEPOSITS. SHE PROPOSES IT IS TO USE THE FIRST NAME TO WIPE OUT HER HUMILIATIONS OF THE PAST, AND TO SECURE A REVENGE FROM HER NITRATE BY DOING AWAY WITH THE FREE NITRATE AT ANTAFAGASTA.

THE NEW YORK SUN OCCASIONALLY AGGRAVATES CRIME, BUT THEY ARE BETTER PEOPLE. SHE PROPOSES IT IS TO USE THE FIRST NAME TO WIPE OUT HER HUMILIATIONS OF THE PAST, AND TO SECURE A REVENGE FROM HER NITRATE BY DOING AWAY WITH THE FREE NITRATE AT ANTAFAGASTA.

THE GREEKS HAVE RETURNED THANKS TO MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE FOR THE SERVICES OF HER HUSBAND. SUCH A SCENE AS THIS WOULD HAVE DISGUSTED LUCY STONE OR COLONEL E. CADY STANTON. THESE FEMALE GENTLEMEN ARE OF THE OPINION THAT A HUSBAND IS OF NO MORE IMPORTANCE THAN ONE OF THE TRIBUNE'S CIPHERS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

WHILE MEN OF SCIENCE—the professionals who call themselves scientists—have been laying down and mapping out the limitations of human invention and discovery in the direction of perfecting the electric light, and while the newspapers have been predicting that all attempts to divide the light for the purposes of public and domestic illumination, Mr. Edison, it appears, has been quietly pursuing his investigations and has at last succeeded, according to the latest accounts, in utilizing the electric spark so that the only difficulties to be overcome are the shape and construction of the lamp and the manufacture of a more powerful generator. It will probably perplex the scientists, who have smiled benignly over the spectacle of a little American who doesn't profess to be a scientist, traveling in the unprofitable path of other explorers, to learn that for months past the only difficulties in Mr. Edison's way have been almost wholly mechanical in their nature. In the first place, the inventor was not satisfied with the result of the carbon process. The light was bright and powerful, but hardly suitable for practical purposes. In pursuing his investigations in this direction, Mr. Edison discovered a new alloy, with properties hitherto unknown, which, in the opinion of experts who have examined it, is of great scientific importance. Its melting point is higher than that of any known metal, and it possesses other properties

which are of great value in the division of the electric currents. Previous to this discovery, Mr. Edison could only obtain four lights per horse-power, but this new alloy enables him to obtain six with ease, and it is possible, under certain conditions, to obtain as high as eleven lights per horse-power.

FOR several nights recently Mr. Edison has given in his laboratory practical illustrations of the value and efficiency of his system of electric lighting. The result was in every way satisfactory. The lamps were regulated so that each one gave a light from eighteen to twenty candle-power, but the purity of the light is said to have made the intensity and brightness appear even greater. Mr. Edison has demonstrated that the light produced by incandescence is far superior for all practical purposes to the carbon light. A newspaper reporter, who was present at Mr. Edison's recent illustration, says that by the process of incandescence the mechanics were enabled to do their work with as much facility as if it was day, but during the time the carbon light was shining it was noticed that many of the workmen were unable to work, the flickering, unsteadiness and sharp shadows from the carbon process being painful to the eye. Immediately in the vicinity of the carbon light was brilliant and intense, but at a distance of thirty or forty feet it was very much decreased. The scientists who witnessed the comparisons were unanimous in pronouncing in favor of incandescence, as it was better adapted for practical uses.

IT is stated that the recent improvements in the apparatus at the polls are to go to the president to the extent of incandescence, as it was better adapted for practical uses.

THE REFUSAL OF HAYES TO ANNONCIE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

THE negro legira from Mississippi is an ex-odors.

THE RADICALS WANT JEFF DAVIS TO RESIGN HIS PLACE AS A MEXICAN VETERAN.

WIDOW OLIVER WAS A TAILORESS. THAT ACCORDING TO HER SO.

THE PRINCE BATTENBERG WHO IS ANNOUCED AS THE BATTENBERG DUKE OF BULGARIA IS OF THE HOUSE OF Hesse.

THE PRINCE ALBERT OF Hesse.

THE PRINCE LOUIS ALBERT OF Hesse is a young candidate for the throne being only twenty-five years old. He is a Lieutenant in the British navy, and was captured during the recent war of the British in the sea of Marquesas.

AMERICA LINKHAWK WENT TO THE HOTEL LUMBERTON, N. C., AND INQUIRED FOR J. E. HARRIMAN. HE WAS A TRAVELING SALESMAN.

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